

(Continued from First Page.)

way open when she first saw it, but she in sisted that it was in the act of opening. . The statements of the witness caused some laughter. Justice Anderson thereupon gave warning that should the laugh-ter be repeated he would have the court room cleared.

Mrs. Bonine Ordered From Room.

Mary Grayson, colored who was employed at the Kenmore, was the next witness. The 14th of last March, the witness testified, she was in Ayres' room cleaning his bed. Ayres was there and Mrs. Bonine entered.

"Whose is this?" asked Ayres, referring to a mallet on his washstand that the witness had been using in taking the bed "It is mine," said Mrs. Bonine.

Ayres then said, "Well, take it out of here, and you go out of here and stay out of here; I don't want you in here any

According to the witness, Mrs. Bonine said something about "she had not said it;

it was other people who said it."

Later, in the hallway, Mrs. Bonine said to the witness, "Did he say anything?" The witness replied in the negative. Mrs. Bonine said to the witness replied in the negative. ine then explained to the witness that Mr. Ayres was mad with her because he thought she had told people in the office, and around that he drank; but that she had not circulated such a report "But don't say anything about it." Mrs. Bonine remarked to the witness, so the latter testified.

The witness, on cross-examination, stated Mrs. Bonine loaned her the mallet, having noted that some difficulty was experienced in getting the beds apart.

At this point, it being 12:25 o'clock, a recess until 1:15 o'clock was taken.

Result of Experiments.

When the proceedings were resumed after recess. Mr. Glazebrook again took the stand and described the experiments he made. The witness fired several shots with the pistol found in Ayres' room at squares of unbleached cotton cloth. The first shot was fired with the muzzle of the pistol di rectly against the cloth, and the others at the distances of 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 24 inches. Judging from the results of his experiments the witness was prepared to testify that the bullet that caused the wound in Ayres' thigh was fired at a dis-

tance of more than two feet.

Based upon the same reasons the witness concluded that the bullet that caused the wound in the arm was fired from a dis-tance of more than eight inches The ex-perimental cloth fired upon from a dis-tance of fourteen inches more closely resembled that portion of the cloth adjacent to the wound in the arm than any of the other cloths. The pistol, so the witness concluded, was within eight inches of the breast when the bullet that caused the

According to Dr. Glazebrook, the muzzle of the pistol was probably in contact with the sleeve of the shirt that was burned when the bullet that caused the wound in the chest was fired, the arm being upraised

There was a general craning of necks when, at the request of Dr. Glazebrook, the court crier, Mr. Maurice Joyce, who is a well-known athlete, entered the room, stripped to the waist. With a tape line Dr. Charles of the court crier, Mr. Maurice Joyce, who is a well-known athlete, entered the room, stripped to the waist. With a tape line Dr. Glazebrook made measurements on Mr. Joyce and indicated by black court plaster the relative spots where the bullets entered Ayres' body. The bullet in the chest en-

LIVELY INCIDENTS blood from the upper portion of the body to the heart, through the right windpipe, and stopped an inch below the apex of the right lung. The general direction of the bullet was upward and to the right.

"The wound in the chest was necessarily stal," testified Dr. Glazebrook, "and the cause of death was hemorrhage resulting from that wound."

The witness examined the pools of blood found in Ayres' room, so he testified.
"I could almost see bubbles on the carpet," stated Dr. Glazebrook. "It looked like vomited blood." In answer to a query advanced by the

United States attorney, Dr. Glazebrook ex-pressed the opinion that the wounds re-ceived by Ayres could not have been self-

The witness went on to say the calves of Ayres' legs and his arms were well developed. His arms were of normal length and he had small hands. The organs of his body were in perfectly healthy condition. "In your opinion could Ayres, holding the

pistol in his right hand, have inflicted those wounds?" inquired United States Attorney Gould. "I experimented upon myself." explained

Dr. Glazebrook, "and reached the conclusion that I would only be able to inflict similar wounds by pulling the trigger with my thumb." Continuing, the witness stated that the

Tuesday following the tragedy he saw Mrs. Benine at the fail. He went there in his official capacity to examine Mrs. Bonine for injuries or bruises. During the examination Mrs. Bonine illustrated in part the relative positions of Ayres and herself when, according to her story, the fatal shots were fired. The witness was told by the defendant that Ayres was behind her with his left arm around her; his right holding the pistol, was advanced in front of her. She grasped the hand holding the pistol

in both her hands, and showed the witness a slight wound in one of her fingers which, she said, she had received at that Just at this time the defendant "caught herself," stated the witness, she saying to him that she shouldn't have said anything to him about how the shooting "Could Mr. Avres have received those

Dr. Glazebrook further described that when he examined the body both of Ayres' hands-were covered with blood; the barrel and chamber of the pistol showed evidence of the grasp of a bloody hand; the wound in the chest was more fatal than a wound to the heart. The stomach was almost filled with blood.

The cross-examination of Dr. Glazebrook was conducted by Attorney Douglass. Asked if he had found any wounds other than those described on the body of Ayres, the witness replied that he had. On the right side of the forehead was a slight intused wound, five-eighths of an inch in length—such a wound as would be received by striking against a piece of wood. On the inner side of each leg near the knee there were spots where the outer skin had been rubb ϵ d.

These could not be properly described as cuts or bruises. The thin blood had cozed through and clotted. Similar rubbings were discovered lower down on the legs and on the feet. The witness counted four such rubbings on each leg. They had evidently been made within twenty-four or thirty-six hours of the time the witness examined the body.

Wound Necessarily Fatal. Attorney Douglass questioned the witness



tered two and one-half inches below the collarbone and one-half inch to the left of the median line. The wound in the left arm entered eight and one-half inches below the end of the clavicle. The bullet entered the left hip four inches below the anterior superior spine of the filium. The course of the bullet in the hip was three inches in length. The passage was from front to rear, the rear being one-half inch higher than the point of entrance.

The most important point gained today by the prosecution was when Dr. Glazebrook testified this afternoon, in answer to a direct question by the district attorney, that he was confident that Ayres could not have inflicted the wounds on himself with the pistol found in the room.

Dr. Glazebrook said that he had tried with the pistol to place the weapon with his right hand in such a position as to in-flict such wounds, but that he could do it for two of the wounds only by pulling the

Course of the Bullet.

Dr. Glazebrook explained that the bullot that entered the breast passed through the

as to the condition of Ayres' arms and the position in which they were found. On the cross-examination Dr. Glazebrook reiterated that the chest wound was necessarily fatal and that a person so wounded would die almost instantly. In his opinion relaxation would be the first symptom and that the person affected would drop instantly. Attorney Douglass pursued the examina-

tion on this point for some time. Dr. Glazebrook admitted that there might be a contraction of the muscles, but explained contraction of the muscles, but explained that if such should occur, all would be spasmodic, lasting but a few minutes, and followed by relaxation. There would be a choking sensation at once, and the sufferer might clutch at his throat or clothing. It is natural, he said, for a person so wounded to clutch or get to the place where the trouble is. The witness said that a person would die from loss of blood quicker than from suffocation.

The Illinois at New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, November 27 .- The battleship Illinois, sent here to test the New Orleans floating dock, passed safely and that entered the breast passed through the tip of the right lung, through the pericardian through the large vein that carries river at a nine-mile speed.

MR. DRAKE THE MAN

He is Appointed Superintendent of Insurance Today.

HERE FROM COMES

Statement of Commissioners as to His Appointment.

DUTIES OF THE OFFICE

The District Commissioners today announced the appointment of Thomas E. Drake of Ohio to be superintendent of insurance for the District of Columbia, as provided by the new code of laws, to become effective January 1 next. Mr. Drake is at present deputy superintendent of insurance for the buckeye state, and was recommended strongly to the Commissioners by his chief, Superintendent Vorys. Mr. Drake has formally accepted.

Commissioner Ross was not present at the board meeting this morning when the appointment of the superintendent of insurance was formally made, but it is said that he united in the invitation to Mr. Drake before leaving Monday afternoon for Illinois.

The compensation of the office is \$2,500

per year. The Commissioners have included in their estimates to Congress a provision for an increase in the salary of the office to \$3,500. Mr. Drake is a practical insurance man, it is stated, and will be able to take up the work assigned him and establish the insurance department with-out delay. The fact that the Commissioners have gone outside of the District to fill this office, in spite of the fact that there were several local applicants, is the subject of much comment and criticism. Probably in view of such comments the Commissioners today issued a statement in which they

say:
"The Commissioners determined at the beginning that politics should have nothing to do with the appointment, and that it was a clear case where the office should seek the man. The announcement of this last spring by Commissioner Macfarland, who had immediate charge of the matter, kept political and other candidates away for the most part. Commissioner Macfarland, as the representative of the board, met great difficulty in finding a suitable man who would take the place. Naturally, he and the other Commissioners wanted a District man if they could get one. But it was found to be impracticable to

get a District man with all the qualifications who would accept the insufficient salary on the chance of its being increased by Congress at some time in the future. Men upon whom all interests could unite were sounded, only to find that they were not willing to serve. One man seemed about to accept, but after consideration After that District men interested could not agree upon any one, and protests were made against every one of three or four men whom the Commissioners were known to be considering.

"The Commissioners were then advised

to look outside the District and especially for some good man in some good state in-surance department. After several ineffectual efforts with others the Commissioners have finally succeeded in getting Mr. Drake. He is the executive and technical officer of the Ohio department, the superintendent, Mr. Vorys, being a lawyer and politician. Mr. Drake, who is forty-nine years old, has had over twentyfive years' experience in almost all line of insurance as general and special agent for Ohio and other states in the middle west. He had made a fine record as deputy superintendent of insurance, a place which he took to oblige Governor "Could Mr. Ayres have received those wounds while he and Mrs. Bonine were in the relative positions she described to you?" inquired United States Attorney Gould.
"I don't see how it would have been possible," answered the witness. special experience fits him to begin the work without delay and to achieve an early success of it."

BLOW AT TRADES UNIONS.

Judge McCarthy of Philadelphia Makes an Important Decision.

PHILADELPHIA, November 27.-Judge McCarthy of the common pleas court has issued an injunction in which he denies the right of the Council of the Allied Building Trades or its agents to instigate strikes at buildings where contractors employ labor that is not affiliated with that organiza-

The decision has caused widespread commotion in the ranks of local trade unionists, and it is probable that an appeal will be taken to a higher court.

the defendants to order contractors to dis-charge members of labor organizations that are not affiliated with the Council of the Allied Building Trades. Further, and specifically, he ordered them to refrain from threats, expressed or implied, that employers would suffer loss by hiring the

The case which resulted in the injunction was that of Erdman and others against the Council of the Allied Building Trades Until April 22 last the plaintiff had been employed for many years by the local plumbing firm of Hoban & Doyle. Under threat of a strike General Contractors Wells & Wells of Chicago had the plaintiffs removed from a large office building then in course of erection. The plaintiffs were members of the Plumbers' League, an organization not affiliated with the Building Trades Council, and their places were taken by "United Association" plumbers, who were members of the Building Trades

A telegram to the State Department from Rome, Italy, announces the death yesterday of United States Consul James Fletcher at Genoa, Italy. Mr. Fletcher was born in

England, but was appointed to the general consulate from Iowa eighteen years ago.

United States Consul Heenan at Odessa Russia, reports to the Department of State that it is rumored that the plague exists a Samsoun, Turkey, in a severe form. He further says that a rigid system of inspection of all ships from Batoun is enforced by the authorities at Odessa.

United States Commercial Agent Raphall at Aguas Calientes, Mexico, informs the

Department of State that William McWatt of Mystic, Conn., employed by the Mexican Central Railway Company, fell from a moving engine May 30, the fall resulting in a fracture at the base of the brain, which caused his death the following day, May 31. The deceased was buried in the cemetery of "The Angels." The grave is marked with the name of "McWatt," alias "Duncan," on a permanent tombstone, and in case the family desire to remove the remains to the United States at any time there will be no difficulty in locating the place of burial.

One District Patent.

Arthur W. McCurdy of this city has been granted a patent on an indicator for

To Wear the Khaki Uniform.

Brigadier General Randall, commanding the Department of the Columbia, has issued an order authorizing troops serving in that department to wear the khaki uniform at the discretion of the post commanders.

To His Wife.

Adjt. Gen. Henry C. Corbin today transferred to his wife, Edythe Patten Corbin, the property at the northeast corner of 22d and R streets. The property is known as lots 10 and 11, block 10, Kalorama Heights.

Death of Col. Henry Whigham. CHICAGO, November 27 .- Col. Henry Whigham of Raton, N. M., a member of he staff of Gov. Otero, is dead of heart

Col. Whigham was interested in the Peter Maxwell mining claims in New Mexico, and in iron and copper mines in Michigan. He leaves a widow. Funeral ceremonies will be held here by the Elks, and the body will then be taken to New Mexico.

PAMOUS INDIANA, WAGON MANUFAC-TURER PASSES AWAY.

He Was & Self-Made Man and Led a Tt Very Active 10 1 .: /lfe.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., November 27 .day. The relatives were at the bedside He was unconscious to the end.

Mr. Studebaker was born in Adams county, Pa., March 12, 1831. When he was four years old his family moved by wagon to father, John Studebaker, was a blacksmith and wagon maker. In 1850 Clem Studebaker moved to South Bend, where he taught school during the winter of 1850-51. The next spring he secured employment in the blacksmith department of a company manufacturing threshing machines, receiving his board 50 cents a day. When he first reached South Bend his cash capital amounted to \$2. By careful saving in February, 1852, he was able to start into the blacksmith business with an elder brother, Henry, their stock consisting of two sets of blacksmith tools and \$68 in

A government contract for a hundred wagons was secured and was executed to the entire satisfaction of the government. This gave the young firm a start, and from that time it grew to its present large pro-portions. In 1868 the company was in-corporated as the Studebaker Bro.'s Manufacturing Company, with Clem Studebaker as president, which position he has since held. Mr. Studebaker was for many years a member of the New York Book Concern of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was twice a lay delegate to the general conference of the church; twice a delegate to national republican conventions; United States commissioner for Indiana to the Paris exposition of 1888, also to the New Orleans exposition; president of the Indiana board of world's fair managers, a member of the Carriage Builders' National Association since its organization and at one time its president, was appointed by President Harrison as a member of the Pan-American congress during the winter of 1889-90, a member of the board of trus-tees of Depauw University, at Green Castle, Ind.; president of the Chautauqua assembly, and once a member of the South Bend common council.

TOOLE WILL AID VAN SANT

GOVERNOR OF MONTANA OPPOSED TO RAILWAY TRUST.

Ready to Use Any Legal Means at His Command Against

HELENA, Mont., November 27.-Governor Toole last night replied to the invitation of Governor Van Sant to attend the conference of governors of northwestern states to agree upon concerted measures to prevent the consolidation of railroads under the joint ownership of the Northern Securities Company.

Governor Toole said in part: "If you have rightly interpreted the purpose of this organization as it relates to the state of Minnesota, there would seem to be no doubt but that such consolidation is a violation of the spirit, if not the letter of our constitution, but aside from prohibiting Rather Slender Attendance at the the consolidation of parallel or competing Races at Benning. lines our statute provides that every person, corporation, stock company or assocontinuous company of asso-continuous combine of form what is known as a trust, or tend to create a monopoly in the manufacture, sale or transportation of any articles is punish-able by imprisonment in the state prison for not exceeding five years, or by a fine peration violating the provision of this ection forfeits to the state all its property and franchises and in the case of a for eign corporation it is prohibited from carying on business in the state. "I am not sufficiently advised at this ime to indicate what remedies are available to defeat this consolidation and its purpose to control rates in transportation n this state, but whatever lawful methods are available will be employed and to the extent of our power our co-operation may

DISTRICT WINS SUIT.

Official Notification of Verdict in Celebrated Case.

Mr. A. B. Duvall, the attorney for the District, has officially notified the Commissioners that the District has won in the famous "Burrows dog case" recently tried in the District Supreme Court. Mr. Marion O. Burrows sued the District in 1899 before a justice of the peace to recover \$300 damages for the alleged unlawful killing of his dog "Dandy," by the District poundmaster. The justice of the peace gave a verdict in favor of the District, but an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court and was tried before Justice Barnard and a jury.

The evidence showed that Mr. Burrows had purchased a tax tag for his dog, but at a time when the animal was not wearing the tag, the "dog catchers" seized the little

the tag, the dog catchers seized the fittle black and tan on Mr. Burrows' unenclosed premises. The plaintiff failing to redeem the animal by the payment of the \$2 pound fee, the dog was destroyed as provided by

the District, directed the jury to return a verdict for the defendant on the ground that the dog was legally "running at large" at the time of his capture, as there was nothing to prevent his leaving his master's premises. "The court stated," says Mr. Duvail,

that one of the objects of the law is to ford protection from biting dogs, and that the tag was required to be placed on ani-mals so that the owners of dogs running at large might be known and identified, in order that such owners might be held responsible for any damage done by their dog. The court held in this case that the term 'running at large' means without re-straint or confinement, whether upon the land of the owner or elsewhere."

The costs of the suit, assessed against the plaintiff, Mr. Duvall states, amounted to \$71.50. The case has been followed with much interest. The Commissioners have for some time desired a judicial Puling as to the term "running at large" in connec

MISSOURI FIGHT. Representatives Say Kerens Has Loss

Representatives Joy and Bartholdt of Missouri were in conference a long time with the President this afternoon regarding the Missouri political squabble, and when

they left they did not hesitate to say that Charles H. Smith would not be renominated by President Roosevelt as collector and surveyor of the port of St. Louis. They have been among the leaders in the fight against Smith and Richard Kerens, and their conference was so satisfactory as to

Outcome.

The statement is further made that William G. Boyd, the anti-Kerens candidate to succeed Smith, will secure the nomination. If this turns out to be the fact Secretary Hitchcock and those who stand with him have succeeded in giving Richard Kerens the hardest fall he ever had, as there is no evidence of a compromise in the solution of the difficulty. Boyd is the anti-Kerens candidate and a compromise would have had to be on some other man.

The next fight will come up over the case of Mr. Grenner, the collector of internal revenue, but the anti-Kerens people will no doubt succeed in naming his successor and controlling the patronage from now on if they have won in the fight over Smith.

if they have won in the fight over Smith. Building permits were issued today as fol

cellar brick addition to 2708 M street north-west; cost. 33,000.

Frederick Stutz to make repairs to 1250

M. T. Lawton to erect a two-story and

CLEM STUDEBAKER DEAD MADE TO PAY A FINE

Captain Diamond Convicted of Neglect of Duty.

THE OUTCOME OF A NOTED CASE

Clem Studebaker died at 11:55 o'clock to- He Paid \$1,000 in Preference to Going to Prison.

Wayne, now Ashland county, Ohio. His SENTENCE WAS FOR A YEAR expected that in this heap of wreckage

ALBANY, N. Y., November 27 .- Police aptain Thomas J. Diamond of New York, who was put on trial here on a change of venue from New York county, was today found guilty on the charge of neglect of duty in having failed to suppress disorderly nouses in his precinct.

Captain Diamond was sentenced to pay a fine of \$1,000 or to be imprisoned for one year in the Albany county penitentiary. The The jury was out all night and took twenty ballots, in the first of which there were eight votes for conviction and four for acquittal. A decision was reached at 2

clock a.m. Comment of the Judge.

In passing sentence Judge Herrick spoke of the fact that conviction meant to the captain that after seventeen years as an unusually vigilant and intelligent officer he must now begin his career in life anew. For the benefit of police officers, and for the public as well, the judge explained a seeming distinction between the punish-ment of Bissert, Captain Diamond's wardman, who was recently convicted of accepting "protection money" from keepers of disorderly houses and sentenced to five years and six months in state prison, and the comparatively mild sentence imposed on the captain, that while it had been supposed the latter received a portion of the money collected by the wardman no evidence in support of that supposition had

The judge also spoke of the fact that disorderly houses by a large portion of our community are regarded as necessary evils in large cities, and that police officials wink at their continuance and allow them to violate the law as long as they do not flaunt their violations of the law before the public." Without expressing any opinion as to whether this tolerance of this class of houses is morally right or wrong, the court said that "it is something that is done probably by every police official in every large city in the state, and that there is not a police captain probably in any pre-cinct in the city of New York, or in the city of Albany for that matter, that might not be convicted for exactly the same crime that you have been convicted of."

History of the Case. NEW YORK, November 27.-Captain Diamond was indicted by the grand jury or August 13 for willful neglect of duty. After

several technical moves by counsel for the accused a motion for a change of venue was made and granted in October. It was stated at police headquarters today that under the law the police commis-sioner was required to take cognizance of Captain Diamond's conviction for misde-meanor and place him on trial in the department for his offense. Commissioner Murphy said he would take no action until

TOO COLD FOR THE SPORTS.

he had been officially notified of the result

of the Albany trial.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

BENNING RACE TRACK, Md., November 27 .- Today's racing card is a good one and excellent sport is assured. The large fields have been brought down to respective numbers through scratches and the entries in the other events will probably stand, as they ail think they have a chance of landing a purse. The weather is too cold for outdoor amusement, and the crowd today was small. The track has dried out and the going is good again.

Following are the scratched horses as bulletined at 130 p.m.: In the first race Shoreham, Rabunta, Alpaca, Toddy, Lee King, Bastile, Lord, Pepper and Cudenarde; in the second, Fonsaluca, Prophetic, Wa-swift, Anaka, Flying Butteress and Maritrisa: in the third. Annie Thompson First race, six and one-half furlongs— Ohnet (Redfern), even and 2 to 5, first; Tour (Wonderly), 6 and 2, second; Lady of the Valley (Sheapy), 7 and 2, third. Time, 1221-5

Second race, five and one-half furlongs-Honolulu (Cochran), 11 to 5 and 7, first; Lux Casta (Wonderly), 1 and 7 to 10, second; Flava Pomona (H. Booker), 20 and 6 third; time, 1.10.

Tomorrow's Entries.

The following are tomorrow's entries: First race, selling; hurdle, mile and threefourths; eight entries-Mr. Stoffel, 151; Mc-Fonso, 151; Roysterer, 151; Tamarin, 148; Oracle, 151; Tankard, 151; Very Light, 151; Passport, 151. Second race, maiden two-year-olds: five

furlongs; twenty entries—Mollie Morris, 106; The Bandit, 106; Augury, 106; Hot, 109; Missile, 109; Bruff, 109; Little Arrow, 109 Alack, 109; Mary Gatewood, 106; Sunny Port, 106; Wagram, 106; Drop Light, 106; Justice, 109; Meistersinger, 109; Longlove, 109; Sinecure, 106; Adelaide Prince, 106; Francois, 106; Gay Hilda, 106; Lemoyne, 106. Can start as others, scratch, Miss Patsy, 106; Chiron, 106. Third race, selling, three-year-olds and

Third race, selling, three-year-olds and up, six furlongs (nineteen entries)—Verify, 109; Passaic, 112; Ordeal, 109; Give-and-Take, 109; Bastile, 109; Bounteous, 104; Gold Lack, 109; Lofter, 109; Cormorant, 112; Delmarch, 107; Sir Eges, 109; Elizabeth Moan, 104; Snark, 99; Rabunta, 104; Jerry Hunt, 109; Barbetto, 104; Lexington Pirate, 112; Idle Ways, 102; Gwynne, 104. 112; Idle Ways, 102; Gwynne, 104. 112; Idie Ways, 102; Gwynne, 104.

Fourth race handicap, steeplechase, two miles and a half (nine entries)—Cousin Jess, 163; Connover, 156; Dick Furber, 155; Corrillo, 141; Bounteous, 149; Abigail, 135;

Diva, 135; Joe Leiter, 130; G. W. Jenkins, Fifth race, the Washington cup; two and a quarter miles (eight entries)—Carbuncle, 114; Alfred Vargrave, 110; Raffacio, 110; Lee King, 107; Ringleader, 107; Surmise,

97; Warranted, 97; *His Eminence, 114. Sixth race, selling: two-year-olds; six furlongs (fourteen entries)—Fonsaluca, 101; lridescent, 94; Geneseo, 93; Pearl Finder, 91; Hans Wagner, 102; Cornwall, 94; Rose of May, 99; Bijou, 95; May J., 91; Last Knight, 94; Happy, 86; Maratrisa, 86; Batyah, 92; Red Damsel, 99.

Seventh race, handicap; two-year-olds; six furlongs (fifteen entries)—Unmasked, 126; The Puritan, 124; Red Path, 111; Pigeon Post, 107; Ohnet, 104; Maroanta, 103; Handfcapper, 100; Guesswork, 98; Lady Godiva, 92; Satire, 98; Dewey, 97; Fonsaluca, 97; Anak, 97; Honolulu, 95; Courtenay, 89.

ASKS FOR ANOTHER STORY. Report of the Supervising Architect of

the Treasury. In the annual report of J. Knox Taylor, supervising architect of the treasury, to Secretary Gage, Mr. Taylor directs attention to the special appropriations asked for in the estimates submitted for constructing ing back of the present parapet.

The necessity for a hall of records has been even more strongly emphasized this year, and it is suggested that the matter be again brought to the attention of Congress, with the view of obtaining an authorization for securing a site and construction of the building.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, November 27.-The govthe United States diplomatic agent here, a reply to his note of November 12 concerning Miss Eilen M. Stone. It repudiates the responsibility of Bulgaria, and alleges that the officials had given every assistance pos-

sible in the matter.

Government receipts from internal revenue today were \$762,788; customs, \$1,044,601;

Miscellaneous, \$55,094; expenditures, \$1,600,-

TWENTY-SEVEN DEAD FINANCE AND TRADE

Be in Ruins.

DETROIT. November 27 .- At noon today

the men who are searching the ruins of

the Penberthy Injector Company's plant,

which was wrecked yesterday by a boiler

explosion, still had before them a pile of

debris about sixty by forty feet, which had not been hauled over and inspected. It is

some of the eleven employes not accounted

for at noon will be located. Already the

corrected death list numbers twenty-seven.

Creer, Jos. B. Coffey, aged seventeen; John

from their injuries. All the injured were reported on the road to recovery today excepting John Kilnowicz, a molder's helper,

who is suffering from a fractured skull at

Harper Hospital. Engineer Riley's recov-ery is now considered to be certain.

By the order of Prosecuting Attorney Hunt the police have taken charge of the

boilers at the wreck and will permit no one to handle them until an inspection of them is made by the authorities. It is likely that Prof. Cooley of the University of

Michigan will be called upon to conduct

the examination of the boilers, which will

probably be begun this afternoon. Many

theories are advanced as to the cause of

the explosion. It is the most commonly accepted one that some latent physical defect in the boiler was the cause. The Even-

ing News quotes a "competent engineer"

this afternoon as saying that he is con-

this afternoon as saying that he is con-vinced, after examining the boiler as it lay in the ruins, that it was burned above the water line, right under one of the flanges and thereby so weakened that a sudden throwing off of the power in one of the departments was likely to develop sufficient pressure in two or three minutes.

sufficient pressure in two or three minutes

Already over \$600 has been raised for the families of the victims, and subscriptions

MRS. CARRIE NATION DIVORCED.

Court Makes Equal Division of the

KANSAS CITY, Mo., November 27 .- A

special to The Star from Medicine Lodge,

Kansas, says: David Nation was today

granted a divorce from his wife, Mrs. Car-

rie Nation, "the joint smasher." The court

exonerated Mrs. Nation from the charge

of cruelty to her husband, and divided the

property. The Medicine Lodge home will

go to Mr. Nation, and outlying property to

his wife.
In reply to questions of the court Mrs.

Nation said that one reason she fought the proceedings was that she wished to

continue to share the pension money drawn

THE GAYNOR CASES.

Argument Being Made Before the Supreme Court.

The case of Benjamin D. Greene, John F.

Gaynor came up for argument in the Su-

preme Court yesterday. This is a case

where the alleged partners of former Capt.

Oberlin Carter were indicted in New York,

and the government seeks to compel the de-

The defendants were represented by ex-

Senator David B. Hill and Abram J. Rose,

while the government was represented by Solicitor General Richards and Marion Er-

PAY OF HOUSE EMPLOYES.

Meeting of the Special Committee Ap-

pointed Last Session.

ments and compensation of employes of the

House of Representatives was held in the

room of the committee on appropriations

this morning. There were present Messrs.

Hemenway, chairman; Long and Maddox.

After being in session less than an hour

the committee adjourned to meet next

week. The committee was appointed at the

end of the last Congress under the authori-ty of a House resolution authorizing an

investigation and report to the Congress

shortly to assemble on a method for regu-

of clerks and other House employes.

lating the appointments and compensation

Washington Stock Exchange.

bld, 71 asked.

Gas Stocks.—Washington Gas, 65½ bld, 65% asked. Georgetown Gas, 75 bld, 77½ asked.

Miscellaneous Stocks.— Mergenthaler Linotype, 180 bld, 181 asked. Lanston Monotype, 11% bld, 12 asked. American Graphophone com., 4 bld, 5 asked. American Graphophone pfd., 8 bld, 8½ asked. Pneumatic Gun Carriage, 96 bld, 10 asked. Washington Market, 14 bld, 16 asked. Norfolk and Washington Steamboat, 180 bld, 260 bld, 200

Grain, Provisions and Cotton Markets

fendants to go to Georgia for trial.

aynor, william T. Gaynor and Edward H.

to cause a seam to break.

are rapidly coming in.

by her husband.

SEARCH CONTINUES FOR VICTIMS OF Stocks Were Steady Under Buying of DETROIT DISASTER.

Sugar and Copper. Eleven Employes of Factory Are Unaccounted for-Thought to

STRONG DEMAND FOR SOUTHERN

Claim That the Road Will Soon Increase Dividend.

GENERAL MARKET REPORTS

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

Following are the names Louis A. Hen-NEW YORK, November 27 .- A steadler ning, aged thirty-eight, married; Patrick tone in Copper and Sugar helped to sustain Malloy, married; Charles Marvin, aged prices in all parts of the active list this twenty-four; Jacob Koebel; Charles A. morning. London traded both ways, but Lydy, aged twenty-four; A. E. Miller, the orders from that center failed to make aged twenty; A. E. Hoffman, aged twen- any impression on this side. Commission ty-eight; Ed Burtch, aged seventeen; Eugene houses reported little new business, but Bertram, aged fourteen; Stephen Kriss, the various pools were active in the interaged twenty; Barney Miotke, George est of higher prices.

Schoener, Christopher Waldman, Robert The one unfavorable development was a stiffening in exchange rates, which again Frey, George Downes, Adolph Knapp, Joseph Kosack, Walter Ide, Richard Bryan, John Schaible, Douglass Dickson, boy; Willam Eggers, boy; Peter Doll, Ignatius Brock, Body which has been partially identified as Thomas I Mullane. revived rumors of renewed gold shipments. Bankers were quoted against the probability of such a movement, but the end of the year needs may force out several millions of the dead twenty-one were dug out of the ruins, burned and blackened corpses, and the other six dled in the hospitals in coin in spite of the present hopeful view to the contrary.

As an offset to this prospect it was announced that \$25,000,000 of the United States steel underwriting fund would be distributed, the need for such a fund having expired. The releasing of this sum will permit its application to other undertakings and the market is benefited to the extent of this possibility.

The advance in prices during the noon hour was due in considerable measure to the covering of short contracts over tomorrow's holiday. Prices advanced under this professional demand and yielded later in the day when it became evident that there was no longer any haste to cover outstanding contracts.

New York Central and Manhattan were bought in large volume during the morn-ing, the advance in the latter being conducted by a pool and lacking acceptable explanation. A considerable following realized at the high prices, and in some quarters this selling was taken to mark the approaching end of the advance. This view was not unanimously accepted, however, and the declining related to the control of the second of the seco

and the declining prices brought in new buying of good character. Southern railway shares were prominent in the day's business, the buying of both common and preferred reaching new high levels. The latter issue will get its full 5 per cent in January or be retired for a bond, as is suggested in certain quarters.

The demand came from Morgan brokers and was extremely confident. Louisville and Nashville, Hocking Valley and Illinois Central were also bought by the interests who were active in the Southern shares. Reading was strong under the influence of splendid earnings, which, if continued, would show something over 2½ per cent earned on the common stock of that company. All of the anthracite group held well, but there was no attempt to force these issues to the front. The buying of St. Paul and Union Pacific was fair in character, but there was no de-

mand for either at the higher levels. It is evident that friends of these properties are carefully watching them, but hesitate to give them new prominence while there is any doubt in the public mind as to the legality of the northwestern settlement. Colorado Southern issues were unusually active at advancing prices, good earnings and predicted inside developments being and predicted inside developments being offered in explanation of the movement.

General Electric advanced 7 per cent during the morning, but lost 5 per cent later in the day under selling to take profits on the week's advanced.

on the week's advance. did surplus, now expected in the spring would make present prices cheap, it is said Closing prices were irregular, but senti-ment, in the main, is hopeful of better prices. There is no increase in the public demand, however, and it cannot be doubted but that pools are willing to sell and are deterred from so doing only by the consciousness that the market is not suffl ciently broad to warrant the movement.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

win, special counsel. Argument was begun late in the afternoon by ex-Senator Hill and will be completed today. New York Stock Market.
Furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co., bankers and brokers, 1419 F st., members New York stock exchange, Washington stock exchange and Chicago board of trade.

American Smelting 45%
Amer Smelting pfd 98%
American Sugar 128%
Anaco da 322%
Atchison, Top. & S. Fe. 80%
Atch. Top. & S. Fe, pfd. 100%
Baltimore & Ohio. pid.
Brooklyn Rap. Trapali Brooklyn Rap. Transit... Canadian Pacific........ 688 114% 48% Chesapeake & Ohio Chicago & Alton ... General

172% 36% 60%

Washington Stock Exchange.

Sales—regular call, 12 o'clock m.—Capital National Bank, 3 at 160. Capital Traction, 20 at 106%, 100 at 106%, 20 at 106%, 20 at 106%, 20 at 106%, 20 at 107, 20 at 107, 20 at 107, 100 at 107 (buyer 30), 20 at 107, 20 at 107, 40 at 107, 20 at 107, 50 at 107, 8 at 107¼, 2 at 107¼, 20 at 107¼, 20 at 107¼. Washington Gas, 20 at 65½, 25 at 65½, 30 at 65½, American Graphophone preferred, 25 at 8¼. After call—Capital Traction, 10 at 107½, 10 at 107¼, 40 at 107½, (buyer 30), 10 at 107½. Capital Traction 4s, \$500 at 107½. District of Columbia Bouds.—Funding currency, 3.65s, 125 bid.

Miscellanecus Bonds.—Capital Traction Railroad People's Gas of Chicago Pressed Steel Car...... Reading.... Reading, 2d pfd...... Republic Steel & Iron...

District of Columbia Bonds.—Funding currency, 3.65s, 125 bid.

Miscellanecus Bonds.—Capital Traction Railroad 4a, 106% bid, 107½ asked. Washington Traction and Electric receipts, 64 bid, 69 asked. Metropolitan Railroad 5s, 117 bid, 120 asked. Metropolitan Railroad cert.indebt., A, 195 bid, 106% asked. Metropolitan Railroad cert.indebt., B, 105 bid, 107½ asked. Columbia Railroad 6s, 116 bid. Columbia Railroad 2d mort. 5s, 104½ bid, 105 asked. Washington Gas 6s, ceries A, 107½ bid. Washington Gas 6s, series B, 107½ bid. United States Electric Light deb, imp 6s, 103½ bid. United States Electric Light cert. indebt. 6s, 103½ bid. 104½ asked. Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone 5s, 106½ bid. 106½ asked. American Security and Trust 4s, 100 bid. Washington Market 1st 6s, 110 bid. Washington Market ext'n 6s 110 bid. Masonic Hall Association 5s, 104 bid, 108 asked. American Graphophone deb. 5s, 22½ bid.

Safe Deposit and Trust Companies.—National Safe Deposit and Trust, 150 bid, 163 asked. Washington Loan and Trust, 125 bid, 190 asked. American Security and Trust, 220 bid, 22s asked. Union Trust and Storage, 195% bid, 107 asked. Washington Savings Bank, 104 bid.

National Bauk Stocks.—Bank of Washington, 370 bid, 450 asked. Metropolitan, 725 bid, 800 asked. Central, 227 bid. Farmers and Mechanics', 227 bid. Second, 167 bid. Citizens', 160 bid. Riggs, 560 bid.

Railroad Stocks.—Capital Traction Company, L. and S. Fran,2d pfd

S. Leather

Amer. Locomotive 30% *Ex div., 1%%.

BALTIMORE, Md., November 27.—Flour stead inchanged—receipts, 21,990 barrels; exports, 12.8 barrels. Wheat dull—spot and the month, 76a76

bid.

Railroad Stocks.—Capital Traction Company.
107% bid, 107% asked.

Insurance Stocks.—Firemen's, 25 bid. Franklin,
45 bid. Metropolitan, 70 bid. Corcoran, 62 bid.
Potomac, 68 bid. Arlington, 28 bid. 29 asked.
German-American, 230 bid. National Union, 7 bid.
8 asked. Columbia, 10 bid, 11 asked. Riggs, 7 bid, 8 asked. People's, 6 bid, 7 asked. Commercial, 4 bid, 5 asked. Colonial, 119 asked.

Title Insurance Stocks.—Real Estate Title, 82 bid, 95 asked. Columbia Title, 4% bid, 5% asked.
Washington Title, 2% bid, 3 asked.

Telephone Stocks.—Chesapeake and Potomac, 68 bid, 71 asked.